

Regional Office

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**Veterans  
Administration**

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In Reply Refer To: 343/27  
C-16 891 705

- Mr. Chester A. Briggs  
Director of Legislative Liaison  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

STAT

Dear Mr. Briggs:

I have enclosed a copy of the March 3, 1986 letter I received from Senator Slade Gorton with attachments. Also enclosed is a copy of my interim reply to Senator Gorton.

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Thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Leo Wurschmidt'.

LEO WURSCHMIDT  
Director

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# presses suit on drug tests

2/13/86

Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Bob Logie's deeply lined face twitches and his voice is near a whisper as he describes a Central Intelligence Agency brainwashing technique in which, he says, he was repeatedly told: "You killed your mother."

"I have a hard time dealing with that," he says, 30 years after he contends the brainwashing took place.

The 48-year-old Logie, who now lives in Vancouver, is one of nine Canadians allegedly subjected to mind-altering experiments at Montreal's Allan Memorial Institute in the 1950s. One of the nine, 68-year-old Florence Langleben of Montreal, died of cancer last month.

The Canadians are suing the Central Intelligence Agency for \$1 million each. Their lawyer will ask for a trial date in Washington, D.C., this year.

Logie says his nightmare began when he was 18 and entered the Allan Institute for treatment of an arthritic leg problem. His medical file shows he was given LSD, subjected to electric shock, kept in drug-induced comas and played tape-recorded messages repeatedly to alter his thinking.

How could a patient's family allow this to happen? Logie explains by relating an incident that occurred one day during a visit from his father.

"This one particular day my father came up on his lunch hour, and I had been given LSD maybe an hour or two before that and I just attacked my father in a vicious way," he said in an interview Tuesday.

With "my father not knowing that I had been given LSD I can only assume that he must have thought that I was totally nuts, and would agree with anything the doctor would say at that point," Logie said.

Escape from the Allan Institute was futile. "I tried to escape on more than one occasion, and one occasion there's a note in my file saying the patient tried to run away, he was caught and he was put to sleep."

Logie said he was kept asleep by drugs for 23 days, during which time tape recordings were played to him. "I believe I remember what was on the tapes. . . . I remember four words: 'You killed your mother.'"

Although a few memories survive, Logie said others are clouded as a result of the experiments. He can recall incidents in his life, but not details. He still has nightmares about the Allan Institute.

Logie lives on a disability pension in the West End of Vancouver. He spends much of his time these days pressing his case against the CIA and pursuing the federal government for help. He writes letters to officials like External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and keeps in touch with his lawyer in Washington.

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THE HUMBOLDT TIMES, EUREKA, CALIFORNIA,

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THOMAS ANDERSON

## Tom Anderson Home from War

RIO DELL, May 13 — Marine corporal Thomas Anderson of West Rio Dell returned home last week after serving 18 months with the U.S. Marines.

Anderson was wounded on Sept. 18, 1951, on old Bald Top [Hill 812] which is part of Heart-break Ridge. Wounds were caused by a concussion grenade. As a result he received the purple heart, a letter of recommendation for gallantry in action and the presidential citation.

Andersen enlisted in December 1950 and was sent to boot camp in San Diego, after which he was sent to Camp Pendleton to prepare for overseas duty. In Korea he served with Fox company, Second battalion, Fifth marines, first marine division.

While overseas he met a brother, Pfc. Eddie Anderson, and a friend, Pfc. Howard Ingram, a former school chum of Leggett Valley.

Andersen returned to the states in April on the U.S.S. General William Weigel, which docked at San Diego. He was discharged the first of the month and returned to Rio Dell immediately to join his wife and daughter, Brenda Fay. The family is now living in the Sequoia Heights section in West Rio Dell.

Two brothers of Andersen also reside here, Herbert Andersen Jr. and Corporal John Andersen, who at present is home from Travis Air Force base on a 15 day leave. Corporal and Mrs. Andersen became the parents of a son at the base on April 24. Mrs. Andersen and son returned with her husband, who is a member of the air police.

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# The Seattle Times

Largest daily and Sunday circulation in Washington

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1976

186 PAGES, 14 SECTIONS

## C.I.A. agents ignored orders in LSD death

By BILL RICHARDS  
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Central Intelligence Agency agents apparently ignored orders and warnings from senior agency officials when they ran an LSD experiment that triggered the 1953 suicide of Frank R. Olson, civilian Army scientist, according to C.I.A. files on the case.

The documents were released yesterday by Olson's family. The C.I.A. was ordered to make them available to the family last July by President Ford after it was revealed that the agency had kept the circumstances of Olson's death secret from the family for 22 years.

The documents show that six months before Olson's death, Richard Helms, then a senior C.I.A. official, warned agency officers that LSD was "dynamite" and that he should be consulted before it was ever used by agents.

NOT LONG after Helms' warning, another top C.I.A. official, Frank Wisner, who was the agency's deputy director for plans, sent out a memorandum to the technical-services staff ordering that the drug not be used without his permission.

Neither official was notified, according to the records, before three agents from the technical-services staff, with the approval of senior staff officials, slipped LSD to a group of seven unwitting Army researchers, including Olson, at a meeting in Western Maryland.

Top C.I.A. officials, including some involved in the Olson experi-

ment, continued and expanded the agency's drug-testing program until the early 1960s, according to testimony presented by the C.I.A. last November before a Senate subcommittee of Senator Edward Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, looking into federal medical experiments on humans.

The program, identified in the C.I.A.'s documents on the Olson death as "Operation Artichoke", involved the C.I.A. giving hundreds of persons LSD without their knowledge.

IN TESTIMONY before the Kennedy subcommittee, C.I.A. officials said in November that some persons were hospitalized because of the program and the C.I.A. never

checked the after-effects of any who received the drug.

After Olson's suicide, the C.I.A. document file says, top agency officials approved a plan to cover up the agency's part in the experimentation and Olson's death. The program, known as "backstopping" in C.I.A. parlance, involved lying to investigators from the Army or Olson's insurance company.

The C.I.A. files show that the agency's director, Allen Dulles, also decided not to reprimand officially those involved in the incident. That decision was made after a memorandum from the agency's research director, Luis deFlores, warned that any reprimand could affect "the initiative and enthusiasm so necessary to our work."

What's  
that  
smell?



From Georgetown as far north as the University District, people wrinkled their noses Friday afternoon and cried, "Ugh!"

Somewhere in Seattle's industrial district, a noxious odor had entered the air and drifted across a large section of the city.

The Fire Department switchboard lit up with calls from residents complaining about the smell. From the industrial area, the department said, "thousands of people" poured out of houses and businesses, lining the street and expressing their disdain.

Fire fighters and service men from the Washington Natural Gas Co. began searching for a broken gas main.